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PACT PERSONNEL, MILITARY ACADEMY CHIEFS MEET

LD101721 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1650 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] In accordance with the annual plan of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, leaders of the personnel organs and military academies of the armies of the member-states are holding their conference in Hungary. Delegations of the people's armies of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the PPR, the GDR, Romania, the USSR, and the Joint Armed Forces arrived in Budapest today.

COMMUNIST COUNTRIES' GOLD SALES, OUTPUT NOTED

AU100811 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Basel, Switzerland, June 10 (AFP) -- Communist countries sold 100 tons of gold last year, a 25 percent increase over 1983, but well off the record 300 tons they sold in 1981, the Bank for International Settlements [BIS] said today.

In a report on annual gold sales, the BIS, the coordinating body for central banks, also said that output in the non-communist world increased by 35 tons, or 3.2 percent, in 1984, after an 8.7 percent rise in 1983. Total production was 1,145 tons. Official output figures are not available for the communist world.

The BIS also noted a deep drop in gold reserves in Colombia, to 43 tons from 132 tons. The United States also reported a decline, though not as sharp, but Brazil, Hungary and the Philippines increased their holdings.

BRIEFS

CEMA GEOLOGY CONFERENCE ENDS -- Gera (ADN) -- On Thursday [30 May], the 49th conference of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Geology ended in Gera. Participating in the 3-day deliberations were delegations from the CEMA countries Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, the PPR, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR, as well as a delegation from the SFRY. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were present as observers. The GDR delegation was led by Dr Manfred Bochmann, minister of geology. The conference established measures for the development of the raw material and energy basis of the CEMA countries, in particular for deepening cooperation with the SRV, Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic. Agreements on multilateral cooperation to increase the effectiveness of geological research were signed. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May p 4 AU]

SCIENCE ACADEMY PROTOCOL SIGNED -- The signing of a protocol for the years 1986-90 by representatives of the academies of science of Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, the PPR, the SRV, the USSR, and the CSSR concluded on Friday, 31 May, in Smolenice a session of the Coordinating Committee of the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries for Scientific Apparatuses and Automation of Scientific Research. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 85 p 3 AU]

CORRESPONDENT ON ANTONOV TRIAL INTERPRETER

AU101729 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jun p 6

[Excerpts] Rome, 1 June (special correspondent Stefana Bildireva) -- Rome is becoming increasingly more difficult for its inhabitants each year. It is following the fate of other large European cities. The traffic is increasingly heavy and all city streets and squares are filled with cars and buses.

Along with professional journalists who have come here to do their work, there are a number of other individuals about whom we do not know exactly what they are doing. I will introduce some of them:

Enrico Delbello -- an elderly, small, and insignificant man, whom I saw for the first time when we all gathered in front of the wooden barriers to pass through the police control on the first day of the trial. We, the group of Bulgarian journalists, were standing together, and one of us noticed that the man was always nodding his head at our conversation, obviously understanding what we were talking about. I walked over close to him in order to look at the name tag that we all wear on our lapels. He introduced himself, saying that he is from the VOA, Bulgarian program, and that he is an Italian.

Many ironical remarks have been made about the confusion in the sound system in the trial hall, and in the translation. All Bulgarians who are here have their own translation services -- with our own Bulgarian interpreters and our own technical equipment, which is paid for by the Bulgarian Embassy. For the rest of the audience, however, chaos reigns. At one point the Italian, Bulgarian, and Turkish languages were heard simultaneously from the microphones. Nobody thought of the defendants in their cages. With the exception of perhaps, Agca, the others could hardly understand what was going on in the hall.

Particularly unfortunate was the case of the Bulgarian language interpreter officially appointed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. She had a complete "block" and while her colleague translating Turkish managed to cope, her voice was barely audible. Thus, I could not tell whether she really could speak Bulgarian, or not. The confusion angered Judge Santiapichi. Very nervously, he publicly appealed to the Foreign Ministry to appoint two new interpreters for Bulgarian and Turkish. If this does not happen, I will interrupt the trial, he said.

In the meantime, however, the proceedings had to continue. Suddenly, a "rescuer" appeared. Mr Delbello, surrounded by a crowd of journalists, explained that he would replace his sister. This is how I came to understand why the official interpreter and the gentleman from the VOA frequently exchanged confidential whispers. "She is not used to it, she is scared of the microphone, this is difficult work," he explained. The journalists asked him numerous questions -- what was his nationality, where did he learn Bulgarian, who was his father, and what is his present occupation. Delbello explained that he was born and lived in Bulgaria until age 18. He was obviously embarassed when I stood next to him, just at the moment when he stated that he is the chairman of some organization on defending human rights in Bulgaria. One journalist was interested in whose behalf he was here at the trial. I said: "He is here as a VOA representative, for the Bulgarian broadcasts." "Can you believe such an interpreter?" my colleague asked me. "Obviously not," was my reply.

A short time later, Judge Santiapichi said that he declined the candidacy of this interpreter. He was obviously informed about Delbello's personal history. The VOA representative's mood darkened. His moment of glory was over.

A chair was placed in front of Antonov's cage. Delbello's sister once more began her unequal struggle with the microphone. At the afternoon session a young man, who seemed more competent, sat next to her.

The technical problems have been overcome and the session continues. However, Santiapichi still has reason to be dissatisfied. He quarrels with the Turkish translator because he does not translate verbatim. The translator confusedly explains that the structure of the Turkish language requires that the whole sentence be heard first. The judge dictates to the Bulgarian translators what is to be said to Antonov. However, this takes place only sporadically. From my place I cannot understand whether Antonov follows everything said by the interrogated Bagci, the president of the jury, the prosecutor, and the attorneys. If on the third day the technical aspect of the situation improved, it is quite possible that during the first days there were gaps in Antonov's information.

This is the "kitchen" of the trial, the place where people who are borrowing arguments to slander Bulgaria feel at home. Their activity is not limited to radio broadcasts for which they are officially here. Mr. Delbello informed me that a press center has been organized in Rome by hostile emigrants and that on Wednesday a press conference with a copious agenda will take place. This measure has obviously been imposed on them in order to keep the flame lit under the "Bulgarian connection" issue, particularly since Agca's vision is shaking the confidence in the credibility of his accusations against Bulgaria.

TODOROV MEETS NETHERLANDS' PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

AU101900 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA) -- A parliamentary delegation from the Netherlands, consisting of six members of the Standing Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Second Chamber of Parliament, has been in Bulgaria for several days now.

Today the Dutch M.P.s, were received by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, by Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs and by Mr. Todor Tanchev, chairman of the Foreign Policy Standing Committee at the National Assembly.

The Bulgarian side at these three meetings expressed satisfaction with the very good development of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Netherlands in different fields. Emphasis was laid on Bulgaria's willingness to broaden the bilateral contacts and special attention was paid to the existing potentials for economic cooperation. Noting the considerable contribution in this sphere made by the parliaments of the two countries, Mr. Stanko Todorov emphasised that this contribution will be enhanced further by the current visit and by the forthcoming visit of a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation to the Netherlands.

A considerable part of the talks dwelled on the East-West relations, on issues related to disarmament and on the consolidation of the trust between the countries and the peoples. It was emphasised that the world must return to the process of detente and that the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva could play a very significant role in this respect if positive results are obtained.

The M.P.s from the Netherlands showed a great interest towards Bulgaria's position on the global issues of the modern age and especially towards the idea for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Balkans.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES INDIAN CONGRESS DELEGATION

AU101415 Sofia BTA in English 1351 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Indian National Congress (I) led by Dr. Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya, member of the All-Indian Committee of the Indian National Congress (I) is paying a visit to this country at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Today there were held official talks between the Indian delegation and a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front led by Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The talks stressed the striving of the Indian and the Bulgarian people towards enriching bilateral relations towards mutual acquaintance and communication which finds expression in the current visit. Mr. Pencho Kubadinski and Dr Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya informed each other of the tasks which the Bulgarian and the Indian people are solving, of the policy of the two countries directed towards peace, understanding and cooperation.

They stressed the traditionally good relations which exist between the Fatherland Front and the Indian National Congress (I) and the necessity for their further promotion and deepening.

This was confirmed in the agreement for cooperation between the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the All-Indian Committee of the Indian National Congress (I) for the following five years which was signed today.

COMMUNIQUE ON ZHIVKOV MONGOLIA VISIT PUBLISHED

For the "gist" of the joint communique on the visit to Mongolia by Todor Zhivkov, BCP general secretary and Bulgarian president, as published by MONTSAME, see the Mongolia section of the 11 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

JOINT MEETING OF FEDERAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS 10 JUNE

Husak, Strougal, Others Attend

LD101538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The 19th joint meeting of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations opened in Prague today. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed at the meeting Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the party's Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Poledník; and Jaroslav Hajan, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Ler on 1984 Economic Results

LD102342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The 19th joint session of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly opened in Prague today. The report on the draft state budget was delivered by federal Minister of Finance Leopold Ler. He said that the total receipts of the budgets of the Czechoslovak federation of both national republics and national committees in 1984 reached Kcs343.8 billion, 3.3 percent more than planned. Comrade Ler went on to say:

[Begin recording] In 1984 all decisive branches of the national economy exceeded the planned tasks in the majority of qualitative and quantitative indicators. This in turn was reflected in an increase of the national income by 3.2 percent, exceeding its planned level by Kcs5 billion. Reducing the material and energy demands of the development of the economy made a significant contribution to the achieved acceleration of economic development. In 1984 industrial production grew by 4 percent and the volume of construction projects by 1.9 percent. Very positive results were achieved in agricultural production, whose volume grew by 3.6 percent. The harvest of cereals to the amount of almost 12 billion metric tons was the highest ever achieved. A higher level of creation of material sources was used to raise both personal and social consumption and capital investment projects and create a more active balance in external economic relations. Although 1984 was the most successful year of this 5-year plan so far, we are aware that a number of problems in the economy persist which as a whole weaken the results achieved. We will concentrate the attention of all sections of management on their more effective solution.

The results achieved in the financial management of enterprises and organizations contributed to the generally good results achieved in 1984. We particularly directed the financial policy towards accelerating the creation of financial sources based on a more intensive utilization of production factors, the growth of the effectiveness of the reproduction system, and the strengthening of both the external and internal economic balance. Pressure on the economical use of means, including the fulfillment of the program of good economy, was a part of this orientation.

The active influence of the financial and budgetary policy helped to create prerequisites for the further development of the national economy, for maintaining and further improving living standards, and for ensuring the defense capability of our Republic. The balance of receipts and expenditures of the budgetary system was ensured again, and this strengthened the general financial equilibrium.

Comrades, the development of our economy and its faster intensification is objectively connected with deeper participation in the international division of labor. The development of socialist economic integration and cooperation and coordination with the socialist states, the USSR in particular, is of key importance for us. Stability, long-term prospects, and seeking ever new and more effective forms of economic cooperation amounts to a prerequisite of the smoothness not only of our external relations but also of the entire reproduction process.

The Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Program Until the Year 2000 is of key importance in this regard. To quote Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, this program makes it possible to have a foretaste of tomorrow and lays down extensive projects of our mutual economic cooperation, whose implementation will be of great significance for the national economies of the two countries.

As Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, said, this program must now be consistently implemented in practice. We are also striving for further development of economic cooperation with the developing countries and with the advanced capitalist states. We made yet another important step last year in decreasing our indebtedness in freely convertible currencies, which is particularly important for us in the current conditions in the world. However, it does not mean that we have always managed to conduct our exports efficiently; it does not even mean that we could abandon the strictly economical allocation of funds for imports. However the results achieved in the balance of payments open a broader space in the future for more active commercial politics, as well as for work with credit.

All levels of management must contribute their share for the scientific-technological progress and innovative activity of enterprises to become the chief link of our progress in intensification of the economy. Based on the principles of the conclusions of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the methods of management, planning, financing, and technological development are being deepened; the role of prices in this sphere and remuneration of employees of technological development are being strengthened. Important tasks in this sphere belong, in particular, to the set state programs of technological development and the state target programs.

In the sphere of wages, exceptional rewards can be allocated for exceptionally successful solutions and in implementation of the plans of science and technology; higher classes of wages may be set and higher basic wages and personal wages may be delimited for significantly creative employees. We are activating the creation of prices as well. In the financial sector the role of technological development funds is increasing; the interannual transferrability of their means, as well as pooling of the means of research and production are being made possible.

The results achieved last year demonstrate our possibilities and capabilities to successfully tackle tasks. This is connected with the transition of the national economy towards the path of intensification and safeguarding further economic development, as well as further growth of the standard of living. This is only path that we can follow, and all of us must bear this in mind and direct our actions accordingly. [end recording]

Deputies Approve 1984 Budget

LD102254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Following the discussion at today's joint meeting of the Federal Assembly, the deputies unanimously approve the final state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for 1984. They then discussed and approved four international agreements, which were substantiated by Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. The agreements include: an agreement with the Mongolian People's Republic on dual state nationality; agreements with the Republic of Austria on legal assistance in criminal proceedings and on extradition of prosecuted persons; and an agreement with the Kingdom of Belgium on legal assistance in civic, family, and commercial matters.

The deliberations of the 19th meeting of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly will continue tomorrow.

PRAGUES CITES REAGAN STATEMENT ON SALT II TREATY

LD110814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The United States -- President Ronald Reagan announced yesterday that his administration wants to continue adhering to the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty of 1979, called SALT II. His statement, read to journalists by National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, undoubtedly aims to create an impression of seriousness of Washington's endeavors to contribute to maintaining peace.

Until now the United States has been asserting that it was formally adhering to the treaty. In reality, work on the militarization of space in accordance with Reagan's plan for the so-called "star wars" is a violation of this treaty. The intended launching of an Ohio-class submarine is another example of the apparent violation of the SALT II treaty by the United States. With its 24 intercontinental ballistic missiles, the United States would exceed the limit of 1200 missiles equipped with multiple warheads set by the SALT II treaty.

TWO 'REFUGEES' REPORTED SHOT AT AUSTRIAN BORDER

AU101020 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Jun 85 p 10

[Text] Linz (APA) -- Two CSSR refugees were stopped last week [on 4 June] some 100 meters before they reached Austrian territory by shots of CSSR border guards. One of the refugees was at least seriously wounded if not killed, and the other was taken away in handcuffs. The tragedy occurred near the upper Austrian village of Guglwald near Schoenegg in the Muehl District. It was witnessed by an Austrian citizen who immediately notified Austrian customs officers. These officers also witnessed part of the incident at the CSSR barbed wire fence but established that the Austrian border had not been violated in any way.

On the occasion of the State Treaty anniversary celebrations in Vienna, CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek had promised "pacification at the border."

HOFFMANN ON NEED FOR TRAINING OF TU FUNCTIONARIES

LD051239 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, spoke in a discussion at the plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions. He said that one of the serious causes of shortcomings in trade union work is an unsatisfactory standard and efficiency of the training of functionaries and cadres. Higher trade union bodies are responsible not only for selecting, but above all for training the functionary aktiv. He recalled that the experiences gained from the course given to chairmen of primary trade union organizations and wage commissions have positively influenced the work of enterprise committees in remuneration. This again confirms the pressing need to apply the system of processional training for the functionaries. He stressed that the quality of activity plans, team agreements, joint negotiations of economic and trade union bodies, and other methods and forms of trade union work depend on the standard of readiness of chairmen and other functionaries, on how much they understand and know, and on their ability to fulfill the tasks and mission of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in our socialist society. Their professional training must be focused on this in the near future.

In conclusion, Comrade Karel Hoffmann expressed confidence that trade union members will do everything possible to fulfill the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to ensure further economic and social development in the forthcoming period of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The resolution of the plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions obligates trade union members to focus efforts on the further development and improvement of labor initiative in the interest of fulfilling this year's tasks. It singles out the importance of achieving the fulfillment or overfulfillment of planned quality indexes, above all in the reduction of production consumption and the growth of labor productivity. It stresses the trade union members' active contribution to the preparation of the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and plans for next year, the consistent implementation of societywide interests, the discovery and utilization of internal reserves, and the improvement of working conditions.

CARDINAL TOMASEK CITED ON IL SABATO INTERVIEW

AU101001 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 8 Jun 85 p 3

[CTK report: "Statement on an Interview by Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek"]

[Text] (CTK) -- At the beginning of June, the Italian weekly IL SABATO carried an interview with Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek, which has been taken up by some world news agencies. According to the weekly, the cardinal allegedly said that he did not have the opportunity to invite Catholic Church representatives from the West to the celebrations at Velehrad marking the 1100th anniversary of the death of Methodius. At the same time, he allegedly also complained that he has received no response to requests he has sent to the government.

A CTK staff journalist therefore contacted Frantisek Jelinek, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs attached to the Czech Ministry of Culture, requesting more information.

Frantisek Jelinek said: "On 6 June I spoke with the cardinal about a number of questions of common interest, particularly about the celebrations being prepared for Velehrad. On that occasion I also asked him how much truth there was in IL SABATO's assertion. The cardinal confirmed that the interview took place but declared that his stance was 'grossly distorted' and, moreover, his answers were not published in full.

"On the issue of inviting the bishops, he noted the known fact that last year at the beginning of preparations for the celebrations, the corps of ordinaries adopted the decision that a person empowered by the pope is to officially represent the world Catholic Church.

"Regarding the second issue, the cardinal -- according to him -- only declared that he could not get an answer to some questions because they are the subject of deliberations between the CSSR Government and the Vatican.

"The cardinal was understandably indignant about the repeated use of similar methods by some Western information media and declared that, should his standpoints continue to be distorted abroad, he would return to this matter."

This case only reaffirms that some circles in the West are striving in all possible ways to disturb relations between the Czechoslovak state and the church, and misuse religious issues for their political goals.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES TUNISIAN OFFICIAL

AU071219 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 85 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received on 4 June in Prague Mahmoud Mestiri, state secretary of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, who is visiting the CSSR in connection with the current Czechoslovak-Tunisian interministerial consultations. During their talk they assessed the main issues of the international situation and appraised the present state and possibilities of a further development of mutual relations.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today Norbert Zidek, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Italy, in connection with the start of his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 7 Jun 85 LD]

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER BEGINS VISIT, MEETS LEADERS

Welcomed by Honecker

LD101221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Laurent Fabius, prime minister of the French Republic arrived in Berlin Monday for an official visit to the GDR. He was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

The French premier is here at the invitation of the GDR head of state. The government head is accompanied by notable personages from the political, economic, and cultural life of France, including leading industrialists.

Present with Erich Honecker to welcome the prime minister, who was received with military honors, were SED Central Committee Politburo members: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Herbert Haeber, Joachim Herrmann, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, and Guenter Mittag.

Many hundreds of citizens formed an honor guard at the airport and welcomed Laurent Fabius with vigorous applause.

Accompanying the prime minister of the French Republic are: Edith Cresson, minister of industrial redeployment and foreign trade; Roland Arrraz, secretary of state to the minister of national education responsible for technical and technological education; Maurice Deshors, ambassador of the French Republic to the GDR; Roger Fosse, member of parliament and president of the France-GDR Friendship Group in the National Assembly; Guy Vadepied, member of parliament and member of the Foreign Affairs Commission in the National Assembly; Paul Mercieca, member of parliament and member of the France-GDR Friendship Group in the National Assembly; Pierre Matraja, senator and president of the France-GDR Friendship Group in the Senate; Hubert Vedrine, diplomatic adviser to the president of the Republic; Daniel Bernard, diplomatic adviser to the prime minister; Denis Verret and Bernard Faivre-D'Arcier, adviser in the cabinet of the prime minister; Jacques Boutet, director-general for cultural, scientific, and technical relations in the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and other personalities.

After the welcoming ceremony, Erich Honecker and Laurent Fabius began the journey to the headquarters of the Council of State.

Meets With Honecker

LD101706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Laurent Fabius, prime minister of the French Republic, met at the headquarters of the Council of State on Monday afternoon for a first exchange of views.

The talks focused above all on problems in Europe and the world. During the exchange of views, both statesmen expressed their serious concern at the tense and complicated world situation. They stressed the need to make all efforts for recovery in the international atmosphere and for protecting peace in the world. In this respect, Erich Honecker paid tribute to France's policy, which is prepared for dialogue and directed toward peaceful cooperation.

He asserted that the GDR will intensify and continue its efforts to make a corresponding contribution to maintain peace and cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Laurent Fabius welcomed the new disarmament negotiations between the USSR and United States on the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons negotiations, which were begun in Geneva in March this year. They expressed their hope for substantial results that must be achieved in the interests of a peaceful future for humanity, in spite of the complicated nature of the problems under negotiation. The GDR Council of State chairman spoke out against plans for the deployment of weapons systems in space. Their realization would have far-reaching consequences for stability and security in international relations. He asserted that the GDR fully and completely supports the most recent proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They are a serious and responsible offer, Erich Honecker stressed. The two politicians agreed that more weapons do not bring more security. The goal must be to reduce the military balance to the lowest possible level. Only thus can lasting strategic stability be ensured.

Both politicians noted with satisfaction that in recent years their states and people have done much to develop relations for the benefit of both sides. Erich Honecker and Laurent Fabius stated that both the political contacts and economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation have increased considerably. The impressive number of contracts, agreements, and accords are proving to be a good basis for the expansion and deepening of relations and are endowing them with stability. Both sides spoke in favor of allowing trade between their two countries to develop in line with its potential and its scientific-technological possibilities, and both sides issued appropriate instructions to their ministries and experts.

Laurent Fabius praised the development of bilateral relations as an encouraging example of the policy of both states, which is aimed at peace, security, and cooperation. It is advantageous for both sides and has a positive effect on the international climate.

Taking part in the talk for the GDR were State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the Council of State, and Alfred Marter, ambassador to the French Republic; French participants were Maurice Deshors, ambassador to the GDR, and Daniel Bernard, diplomatic advisor to the prime minister.

Honecker Dinner Toast

LD102220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The text of the toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the official dinner for French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius is as follows:

I once again cordially welcome you, Mr Prime Minister, and the ladies and gentlemen of your party. We welcome you as representatives of a nation that -- with the world-shaking ideas of the Enlightenment, the great French Revolution of 1789, and the Paris Commune -- has given significant impulses to human progress. France enjoys high regard among the peoples of the world; its voice carries weight in the decisions concerning a secure future for Europe and the whole globe.

Your visit, Mr Prime Minister, is taking place in a complicated international situation. It offers the opportunity to jointly seek ways and realistic solutions for lessening international tensions, halting the arms race on earth, and preventing its extension to space. Our time needs such impulses.

Today, when questions of war and peace have reached the nuclear dimension, when there are plans for "star wars," the world has reached a point where enormous responsibility rests on all states -- large, medium, and small. This applies equally to our two countries, with their exposed geographical situation in Europe and their historical experiences.

The people of the GDR will never forget that the French people experienced great suffering as a result of German fascism and militarism. The recent 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition and liberation from the Nazi tyranny presented an opportunity to look back and draw conclusions for the present.

Together with the best sons and daughters of France, German antifascists fought against the looming war, and later in the resistance for liberation and peace. I still recall various demonstrations in Paris in the early 1930s in which I took part, the aim of which was to rouse international public opinion to the threat of war posed by Hitlerite fascism. Such prominent personalities as Thomas Mann and Henri Barbusse, Lion Feuchtwanger and Andre Gide, Arnold Zweig and Romain Rolland were working for this.

The most important lesson of the unsparing antifascist resistance turned out to be that one must fight against war together, before weapons speak. We owe it to the generations that live today and to our children and grandchildren; we owe it to the happy future of Europe and the world to join together, above everything that separates, to maintain and consolidate the so dearly won peace.

At their recent meeting in Warsaw, the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states reaffirmed their determination to work to avert the threat of nuclear war, for practical steps for disarmament, for the revival of detente, and for international cooperation. Not military superiority, but only a balance of forces at an ever lower level is a real guarantee of security. In this basic question, Mr Prime Minister, we are able to note far-reaching agreement in today's exchange of views.

The world public rightly places great hopes on the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons. These negotiations offer a chance for peace which must not be wasted.

As experience teaches, more weapons do not bring more security. The fateful cycle of the creation of ever newer weapons of mass destruction must finally be broken. We share France's concern that the plans to militarize space are related to the risk of a new round of the arms race.

The USSR has proved its constructive approach and its goodwill. The aim of its numerous proposals and initiatives, which we support, is to banish nuclear weapons from people's lives and to prevent the extension of the arms race to space.

We regard the USSR's unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe as constructive proof of the will for peace. This should not remain unanswered. Reciprocity in this matter could help create favorable conditions for substantive negotiations in Geneva.

Agreement of all nuclear weapons powers to the proposal by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, on 6 August 1985, the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, or earlier, to introduce a moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests would be a practical step for lessening the threat of nuclear war. Binding renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons and a freeze on nuclear arsenals would also help improve the international climate.

Nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones on our continent could also help free Europe, and then the whole world, from these terrible means of mass destruction. None of this would threaten the security of any side.

The forthcoming 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act should be taken by all CSCE member-states as an occasion for redoubling their efforts for more security and trust. It is in this spirit that we also expect positive results from the Stockholm conference, and we are at pains to make our contribution. The signing of a treaty on mutual renunciation of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations would certainly be more than just an encouraging signal and would meet today's demands.

Also urgent is elimination of the conflicts and sources of tension in other parts of the world. Developments in the Middle East, in southern Africa, and in Central America contain the threat of escalation into a world conflagration. The solution of these disputes can only take place by peaceful means, with respect for the legitimate interests and rights of the peoples.

Your visit is introducing a new stage in relations between our two states and peoples. It marks the high level of multifarious, fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the French Republic. On the basis of mutual respect and esteem, relations between our states have taken a considerable upswing. They are developing for the benefit of both peoples, and make clear the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This is extremely important, above and beyond the borders of the two states.

Peaceful coexistence is for us more than rejection of any attempt at threats, pressure, and interference. For us it means sensible cooperation that is of benefit to the peoples. Four postwar decades have proved irrefutably that states with different social systems can live together peacefully.

Political will that respects the realities in Europe is the condition for this. It is the existence of just this will on both sides that has made possible the progress in relations between the GDR and the French Republic that we can now view with satisfaction and confidence. What has been achieved in our relations deserves to be carefully preserved and strengthened for the benefit of our peoples so that it remains a factor of stability and predictability in Europe.

Realism and reason must gain the upper hand so that the international situation improves. Every step away from confrontation and toward detente is approved by the peoples, and for this, political dialogue is of no little significance. We are firmly convinced that the dangerous development of the international situation can be halted by the joint, responsible cooperation of all those interested in peace. The path to this is certainly not easy, but it is possible: One need only desire to take it, and then there will be no shortage of companions.

I hope that your stay in the GDR will convey to you the peace-loving nature of our country, its people, and their lives. In over 3 and 1/2 decades our Republic has developed in a stable fashion for the benefit of the people, and science and culture have flourished. With all our strength we are now confronting the demands facing us up to the threshold of the third millenium. What we need for this,and what we are acting decisively for, is, above all, peace, peace, and peace again.

In the awareness that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence, our efforts should be directed toward sending a signal conducive to more trusting common efforts in East-West relations through detente-promoting activities and the deepening of cooperation. Our two states can do much for this, and our talks today confirm this to me.

Fabius Dinner Toast

LD102339 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2001 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The toast proposed by French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius at a dinner given by Erich Honecker at the official residence of the Council of State in East Berlin on 10 June has the following text:

First, let me thank you warmly for your friendly reception. The members of my delegation, members of the government, parliamentarians, managers of big organizations, and representatives of art and culture have come to you with the hope of establishing contacts or strengthening relations that we wish to be successful. Nothing can replace direct contacts. I know that you share this view and that is why we are meeting today.

Mr Chairman, you mentioned today the serious problem of war and peace. While many bloody conflicts are proceeding in other parts of the world, Europe is experiencing one of the longest periods of peace in its history. Frenchmen recently celebrated the anniversary of the end of the war in a spirit of reconciliation with all Germans. We are convinced that everything must be done to prevent a repetition of such events. I am sure we are all aware of our duty to contribute to a better understanding and to work for the prosperity of our fellow citizens. But our efforts will make sense only to the extent that they address themselves to a situation in which peace and security are guaranteed for everyone. France regards the present balance of power as providing this guarantee, as President Francois Mitterrand has insisted on more than one occasion. This balance should not rest on the constant growth of military means of destruction, but should be based at the lowest possible level. We hold that negotiations are the only way to spare the world a new spiral in the arms race, whether in conventional or nuclear weapons used on earth or deployed in space. That is why we welcome with hope the resumption of the Geneva negotiations on the limitation and reduction of armaments.

Regardless of the legal positions, to the retention of which France attaches great importance, and remaining faithful to the obligations France shares with its allies, we wish to place the sign of cooperation over our bilateral relations. Our social systems are different and views may differ in analyzing the international situation, but this should be no obstacle to consolidating and extending our exchanges. They proceed parallel to a deepening of the frank and constructive political dialogue.

Considerable results have been achieved in the economic area. Each has found in the other a partner whose reliability has been proven in the course of the last decade, in spite of the difficulties caused by the world economic crisis. Yet these results are inadequate for two great industrial countries like ours. We must work to proceed further. I know, Mr Chairman, that you share this desire. So I wish this visit to mark a new and important stage in our economic cooperation.

In the cultural field our agreements are being implemented satisfactorily. Our cultural centers will extend their scope and welcome more visitors. I am particularly pleased to have attended the first concert to be given in the new theater of our cultural center in Berlin. Starting tomorrow it will be open to all who wish to study traditional and modern aspects of French culture. The growing exchanges of academics and scientists, as well as the youth exchanges within the framework of our cultural agreement that are developing thanks to the efforts of nongovernmental organizations, are all steps towards implementing the Helsinki Final Act between our countries.

And that pleases us because France, the mother of human rights, regards this document as an entity, valid only if its individual parts are equally applied.

We believe that the strengthening of security and cooperation on our continent is not the business of governments only. The peoples and each individual have their part to play. As prime minister of the French Republic, which has always ardently espoused the cause of freedom, I would like to emphasize in this respect how much we have at heart the observance of the conclusions of the Helsinki conference, whose 10th anniversary we shall soon celebrate, and specifically the right of all people to move freely and choose their residence.

Today in this city so full of memories, I believe that history may inspire our governments to look to a future of cooperation in a Europe which I would wish to be a Europe of peace and of freedom. I feel sure that we can work together in this spirit.

Meets Mittag on Trade

LD110857 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0803 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- Laurent Fabius, prime minister of the French Republic, and other personalities accompanying him began economic consultations with leading GDR representatives this morning, the 2d day of Mr Fabius' official visit to the GDR. The discussions are being led by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State.

SED, SPD REACH AGREEMENT ON CHEMICAL DISARMAMENT

LD101758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Information was given on the results of the talks, which lasted about a year, between groups of experts from the SED and SPD on the creation of a zone in Europe free from chemical weapons. The information was given after the concluding sixth round of talks in Berlin on Monday by the leaders of the two sides' delegations. Speaking to journalists from home and abroad, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, described the documents now in existence as very constructive.

After the discussions, which were conducted very seriously, it has been possible to find a joint viewpoint and to make recommendations which will be presented to the elected bodies of both parties for examination and a decision. Hermann Axen thanked the participants in the talks from the SPD -- Karsten Voigt, Egon Bahr, Hermann Scheer and Uwe Stehr -- "for the businesslike, constructive cooperation, that has taken place on a complicated, important, and very necessary topic in the fight for peace, for averting the danger of war, and for the limitation and reduction of mass annihilation weapons."

Karsten Voigt, chairman of the Chemical Disarmament Working Group and representative of the Foreign Policy Working Group of the SPD Bundestag Group, described the results of the talks, which have been described as good by both Hans-Jochen Vogel, SPD floor leader in the Bundestag, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. They correspond to the disarmament policy goals of the SPD, take into account the security policy interests of the two German states and of their neighbors in East and West, and are a step toward a future security partnership. "I personally judge this as a result that acts on the demand that war must never again emanate from German soil. It is a contribution toward peace emanating from German soil."

Replying to journalists' questions, Hermann Axen and Karsten Voigt stated that the documents worked out jointly will be made public after the decisions of the leading bodies of both parties.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS, FRG FREE DEMOCRATS VIEW TIES

LD102234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Dr. Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD], and Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Parliamentary Group in the FRG Bundestag, met for an exchange of views in the Unter den Linden Palace in Berlin today. The talk was held in an open and constructive atmosphere.

The two men agreed, despite different assessments of some questions of international developments, that continuation of the arms race and its extension to space must not turn into a nuclear catastrophe. The safeguarding of peace is therefore the most urgent contemporary task. Priority must be given to preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth.

Both sides welcomed the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the whole complex of space and nuclear strategic and medium-range weapons. These negotiations and the joint solution of all three sets of topics are especially important for strengthening strategic stability. This negotiating concept, which was agreed in the Soviet-American agreement of 8 January 1985, now needs to be given concrete form. The success of the Geneva negotiations depends on this.

Prof Dr Gerlach made clear the great danger threatening mankind from the U.S. "star wars" program. He pointed to the recent Soviet proposal on the immediate introduction of a moratorium for nuclear and space weapons. He explained the latest initiatives of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for the second round of the Geneva negotiations, which are directed toward leading these negotiations to substantive results.

Wolfgang Mischnick explained the decisions of the FDP Federal Executive in Neuss and his party's view concerning the American Strategic Defense Initiative plans and stressed that the policy of detente must be comprehensive and worldwide and must include space. This also corresponds with the declared policy of the FDP to introduce a new phase of detente policy.

The two men reaffirmed that the two German states, because of their geographical situation and the lessons of history, recalled on the 40th anniversary of the liberation from nazi tyranny, with particular insistence that everything must be done to work toward concrete progress in the safeguarding of peace and to prevent war ever again starting from German soil. An objective dialogue of politicians from states with different social systems and efforts for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism is regarded by both sides as necessary and useful in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war.

The signing of a nonaggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and an agreement on a verifiable ban on the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons in Central Europe could be important contributions to the safeguarding of peace.

During the talk, Prof Dr Gerlach and Wolfgang Mischnick also discussed the fact that relations between the two German states must take as their starting point the goal of serving the safeguarding of peace in Europe, and that the treaties signed by the GDR and the FRG, especially the Basic Treaty, are the basis for the development of bilateral relations.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

LD071525 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- FRG citizen Peter F. has been apprehended by the GDR security organs while carrying out espionage activities, activities which he undertook on behalf of an FRG security service. Investigation proceedings have been instigated and an arrest warrant has been issued.

TALKS HELD WITH FRG ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AU101206 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 4 and 5 June, talks on problems of environmental protection between the GDR Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Conservancy and the FRG Federal Ministry of the Interior at the head of department level were started in Berlin. It was agreed to continue the talks.

PRC MINISTER VISITS OPEN-CAST MINING WORKS

LD101511 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry of the PRC, today visited the Lauchhammerwerk. The Chinese guest familiarized himself with the development of this enterprise, an important producer and exporter of major open-cast mining equipment.

HOFFMANN MEETS USSR ADMIRAL; SOVIET SHIPS VISIT

LD101516 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann today received Admiral Konstantin Makarov, chief of staff of the USSR Baltic Fleet, for a talk. Heinz Hoffmann paid tribute to the close class and armed brotherhood between the naval forces of the two countries. Eloquent proof of this is the present stay of a group of ships of the Baltic Fleet in Rostock and the recent visit to Leningrad by warships of the People's Navy. The parties to the talk agreed to deepen cooperation further and to do everything necessary to protect the achievements of the two peoples.

SPANISH CP OFFICIAL RECEIVES SED DELEGATION

LD102337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2051 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Madrid, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the PCE Central Committee, met in Madrid today with a delegation of the SED, led by Erich Postler, member of the SED Central Committee, which is on a fact-finding mission to Spain at the invitation of the PCE. They affirmed the resolve of their parties to work for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism to avert a nuclear holocaust.

The SED delegation will attend the Seventh Communist Party of Catalonia Congress in Barcelona.

BUDAPEST NOTES REAGAN DECISION ON SALT II

LD110846 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] President Reagan has decided that the United States will adhere to the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, SALT II. Our correspondent Elemer Csak reports from New York:

[Csak] The decision was outlined by National Security Adviser McFarlane. According to observers, it represents a temporary victory for Secretary of State Shultz over the Defense Department hawks. At the same time, Reagan's letter stipulates that Washington will take appropriate and proportionate responses if the USSR allegedly violates the SALT agreement, which is due to expire at the end of the year. What this means in tangible terms is that after the launching of a super-modern Trident submarine, the United States may take one of its older, Poseidon-type submarines out of commission, and by so doing avoid exceeding the limit on the number of missiles. However, if Washington considers it necessary, it will accelerate development of other types of weapons at any time.

In this connection, commentators warn against excessive optimism. Reagan has entrusted the Pentagon, the main opponent of SALT II, with keeping a record of alleged Soviet treaty violations. According to his letter, it will be on the basis of the Pentagon's report that he will decide whether to consider the SALT agreement as binding next year.

PRC MINISTERS VISIT, DISCUSS COOPERATION

Economic, S&T Committee Meets

LD081223 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] The Chinese minister of machine-building industry has had talks in Hungary. Zhou Jiannan took part in the founding session of the Hungarian-Chinese Economic, Commercial, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee. He also reviewed possibilities for cooperation with Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi. The Chinese minister was also received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Postal Agreement Signed

AU101029 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Yang Taifang, the posts and telecommunications minister of the PRC who visited Hungary at the invitation of State Secretary Illes Toth, director of the Hungarian Post Office, left Budapest on 7 June. The guest signed an agreement with his Hungarian partner on postal and telecommunications cooperation between the two countries and exchanged views on the current issues of technological development and management. The Chinese minister held talks with Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and Janos Ambrus, deputy foreign trade minister, and became acquainted with the activity and products of the Hungarian telecommunication industry.

Minister Yang Taifang was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

REPORTAGE ON SOLIDARITY TRIAL CONTINUES

Walesa Testifies

AU101420 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, June 10 (AFP) -- Solidarity free trade union leader Lech Walesa appeared here today at the trial of three Solidarity officials accused of illegal union activity, testifying that he had organized the meeting at which the three were arrested, sources close to the defense said.

Mr Walesa, who came to court wearing a Solidarity button after being summoned earlier today from the naval shipyard where he works, said the defendants were innocent and had been "arbitrarily" accused, the sources said. The three, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Bogdan Lis and Adam Michnik, were arrested here February 13 at a Solidarity meeting attended by Mr Walesa.

Mr Walesa was originally to testify last weeek but had his appearance postponed because he was on sick leave according to reports here.

He told the court today that he had called the February 13 meeting at which the three defendants were arrested. "I took the initiative in holding the meeting and I did not hide from the police who follow me constantly," he said during 50 minutes of testimony. All that I know about this affair today is that three innocent people are in the dock because I know of no country in the world where people are taken to court for meeting friends in an apartment," he told Judge Krysztof Zieniuk.

The February meeting had been called to examine possible responses to price increases that were to go into effect. Mr. Frasyniuk, Mr. Lis and Mr. Michnik are heads of the Solidarity Coordinating Commission, known as TKK, which had called for a strike to protest the price increases. Mr Walesa said the meeting was "motivated by a common desire to help the country."

Following Mr Walesa's testimony, Mr. Michnik requested the right to speak and standing up in the dock, cried out using Mr Walesa's nickname, "Lechu, stick it out, Solidarity will win," the sources said. Judge Zieniuk immediately expelled Mr Michnik from the courtroom, the fourth time he has been ordered to leave since the trial opened.

Outside the closed courtroom, Mr Walesa told reporters he had been allowed to speak "freely" by the judge.

The defense sources said Judge Zieniuk had regularly interrupted Mr Michnik during testimony earlier in the day as he denied prosecution charges that the TKK wanted to overthrow the Polish Government.

Later in the session, two police experts testified that they had identified the voice of Mr Lis on a tape recording of a meeting in a Gdansk hotel room last January 25 between the Solidarity official and two officers of Poland's political police. The experts denied that the tape, which is said to have included discussions of illegal union activities, could have been manipulated and said that the poor quality of the recording was the result of low quality equipment. The authenticity of the tape, a major part of the prosecution's case, has been contested by Mr Lis and his lawyers.

[Paris AFP in English at 0925 GMT on 10 June adds the following: "Sources also said the court could hear today police recordings of purported conversations from Mr Walesa's telephone."]

The trial was due to resume later today.

Meanwhile a senior official in the Justice Ministry, Zenan Jankowski, said lawyers defending the three Solidarity officials could face "disciplinary actions" for having publicly criticized the attitude of Judge Zieniuk during the trial. He said the lawyers had accused Judge Zieniuk of ignoring "the most elementary rules of procedure" in his handling of the trial. "The statements by defense lawyers to reporters violate the principle of professional ethics and it is possible that their unprecedented actions will lead them before the bar's disciplinary committee," Mr Jankowski told a press conference here.

He also criticized Western press handling of the trial, which he called "biased and offensive for the judge." He added that Western reporters had been barred from the courtroom because of fears over such biased reporting and said the Polish courts did not need Western journalists "to be credible."

[Vatican City International Service in English at 1345 GMT on 10 June adds the following: "After the court appearance, Mr Walesa signed a petition protesting the first political trial of three Solidarity leaders and the conduct of the court in depriving the defendants of the possibility of a defense. The petition is to be circulated in major cities and factories, Solidarity supporters said."]

Justice Official Comments

LD101811 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] A press conference was held at the INTERPRESS agency on the legal aspects of the Gdansk trial. Zenon Jankowski, director of the Penal Affairs Department at the Ministry of Justice, will tell us about a few of the matters discussed.

[Begin Jankowski recording] During the Gdansk trial attempts are being made to incite a certain climate, without taking into consideration good manners, the credibility of information, or even facts or the law in force in Poland. The accusation heard most often is that, allegedly, the rights of the accused to defense have been restricted during this trial.

I would like to state that the defendants Michnik, Frasyniuk, and Lis have been fully provided with opportunities for defense. First of all they are being defended by no fewer than eight attorneys. Second, during the preparatory procedings they have been made familiar with all the material which has been collected. They also have had sufficient contact with their defense counsels, both before the completion of the investigation and the trial as well as during the trial. Just because the court sometimes does not agree to give time to certain conferences or additional conferences of, say, defense counsels among themselves or defense counsels with the accused -- this does not apply at all to the issue of one's right to be defended. On the other hand, it might have a lot to do with the order of the trial, attempts at introducing disorder to the trial, and possibly with a lack of adequate preparation by the defense counsels.

The second, quite important issue involves making statements by the accused. Polish trial proceedings involve a certain order to the trial, the sequence of events, and the sequence of making statements; this is supervised by the presiding judge. But Polish law does not allow for defendants to make any statements or political declarations of any sort; the defendants, being aware of this, are very eager to attempt to make these kinds of declarations and statements. The court does not want to listen to them, and this is considered limiting their right to a defense.

It is therefore understandable, perhaps, that because the court did not allow representatives of Western propaganda centers to enter the courtroom, and because the court itself does not want to listen to various statements of a political character that are not directly connected with the trial that the defendants are greatly dissatisfied. This causes certain attitudes and criticism.

Nevertheless such actions of the court are in agreement with the Polish Penal Code. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

PM111031 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Jun 85 p 9

[Part Two of interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, by Yves Moreau in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] [Moreau] What do you intend to do to promote greater democracy?

[Jaruzelski] This is a subject that the Western mass media present in a particularly distorted way, because, regarding the development of socialist democracy, we have new achievements to our credit, for instance, in the sphere of workers' self-management, with the self-management bodies in the enterprises being given broad powers, and in our system of social consultation. But we do not say to anyone: Organize a self-management system or we will not maintain relations with you.

In the last decade, the Western governments readily cooperated with those responsible for the crisis that the PPR experienced. And they now refuse to cooperate with those who want to overcome the crisis. Support was given to the PPR in the very years when erroneous political and economic concepts were applied. And yet they close their eyes to socialist renewal and the reforms now being introduced in the PPR. Can this deliberate blindness be described as anything but hypocrisy?

I am sincerely talking to you, as a representative of the PCF, which we regard as the main progressive force in your country. If we want to explain to anyone in France what we are doing in our country and why, it is to you communists.

It is true that we are applying Saint Just's wise maxim: "No freedom for the enemies of freedom." Our law proscribes racism, the eulogizing of war, and all forms of fascist ideology. We have problems, as I told you. But no one has been unemployed in our country for 40 years.

All levels of education, medical care, and hospital care are free. Our state provides the citizens with so many social benefits of such a nature that there is no equivalent in the bigger and richer capitalist countries.

No! Socialist Poland and our party are not ashamed of their achievements in the sphere of developing socialist democracy. We are proud of them. We will continue to follow this course patiently and consistently.

[Moreau] How do you view the activity of former Solidarity members? What is the present state of the trade union movement in the PPR?

[Jaruzelski] Socialist Poland needs a strong, autonomous, and self-managing trade union movement, acting according to the socialist system's fundamental principles. We assure it of a strong position in our country, that of a real partner.

We regard the trade union movement as an important element in the defense of the workers' interests. That is also its role in socialism. We have rejected once and for all the approaches adopted before August 1980, which weakened the trade union's function and undermined confidence in them.

But, at the same time, we also firmly oppose attempts aimed at the resumption of the harmful activities that, under cover of so-called trade unionism, led our economy to ruin and were aimed at destroying the socialist state.

It was with a real awareness of its responsibility that our party handled the worker dissidence of summer 1980. We recognized the workers' popular watchword: "Socialism, yes; distortions, no" as our own, as in keeping with the party line. This was fully confirmed by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

This line has not been and will not be called into question. By implementing socialist renewal we make our determination more credible every day. The party Central Committee made a detailed study of the causes of the social conflicts in People's Poland and adopted a special report on this subject. We publicly analyzed the mistakes made in the past to ensure that they are never repeated in the future.

Our class concept of the trade union movement confirms its value. This movement is growing stronger every month. The number of trade union members is almost 5.5 million. In other words, more than half the employees in the collectivized sector of the economy are trade union members. Therefore, we are near our goal.

And we do not view our present problems on the basis of old divisions. We do not ask anyone where he comes from.

However, what is the former allegiance of the present trade union members? We estimate that former Solidarity members make up more than 60 percent of the members of the new trade unions. There is also a similar proportion of them in the different trade union bodies.

It must also be remembered that hundreds of thousands of party members -- and this is true of around one-third of the members of the present Central Committee -- belonged to Solidarity when that organization initially emerged as a trade union.

Our party is open to anything relating to real Polish problems and hopes. Millions of former Solidarity members realize that. They are active not only in trade union ranks but also in the regional councils, self-management bodies, youth organizations, social organizations, and associations of innovators. We appreciate their activity within the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. There will certainly also be some of them among the candidates in the next Sejm election.

It is a barefaced lie to claim that "the whole nation" is on one side of the barricade and an isolated government and the party are on the other. If that were true, Poland would never have been able to thwart the counterrevolution's plot. If that were the case, three-fourths of citizens would not have voted in the people's council elections last year. If that were the case we would not have seen millions of workers taking part in the 1 May parades.

Let us clarify another question. Some of the antisocialist groups that have failed in the PPR readily and erroneously describe themselves, for the sake of Western opinion, as trade unions. In France it is primarily in the bourgeois and semiofficial press that these groups are described as the "trade union opposition." This is entirely untrue.

In contemporary France you communists are in deep agreement with current government policy.

But does that mean that you would favor a policy implying that the worse things get, the better? Would you destroy jobs? Would you hinder exports? Would you try to weaken your country? And yet that was unfortunately what the antisocialist forces in the PPR did: They chose the sphere of the national economy as the main area for struggling against socialism. It is a pity that the French viewers and readers are so rarely informed of what really happened in the PPR in 1981.

And if they do know the truth it is only through the communists. It was with great interest that I learned of the PCF "Declaration on Human Rights" published in your newspaper on 25 May. We fully agree with your proposal.

[Moreau] Poland traditionally had an important place in European policy in favor of detente and the broadest cooperation on our continent. In the early eighties the difficulties experienced by your country affected it considerably on the international level. How can its role and main lines in the sphere of world relations be defined?

[Jaruzelski] Poland's active role in European policy, in activities aimed at strengthening peace, security, and cooperation on our continent is obvious and well known. The Polish nation's historical experiences, our country's position, and especially the radical progress ahcieved in the postwar period are the basis of that. The reason for it is the proven system of alliances that the PPR joined, and the ideological and practical choice made by our country 40 years ago.

It is true that our country's crisis on the threshold of this decade affected Poland's place to some extent. We are aware of that. However, attempts to relegate us to secondary status have failed. Some French politicians are sadly mistaken in trying to disdain the government and state of a country of 37 million inhabitants. There is only one real Poland.

We have drawn the appropriate conclusions from the bitter lesson of recent years. The United States and other NATO countries intended to begin the dismantling of the socialist community with the PPR, and our nation was a matter of complete indifference to them.

It was then that it became clear on whom we could definitely rely and who could give us aid and internationalist support. It was in Eastern Europe that understanding and confidence lived up to our expectation.

It is therefore very understandable -- for ideological and class reasons and for our country's interests of state -- that Polish foreign policy should have taken as its priority the strengthening of fraternal cooperation with the USSR, the community of socialist countries, and the strengthening of political cooperation and defense through the Warsaw Pact alliance.

We want to expand our relations with the developing countries in a more dynamic way than in the past. We share their opinions on many crucial contemporary problems. My recent visit to India and many of our experiences and contacts prove that this is a good line of action.

We also advocate the improvement of relations with the capitalist countries -- which relates particularly to Western Europe because of proximity and traditions. Our relations with some of them are gradually becoming normal. An objective assessment of the Polish situation and respect for our sovereignty are vital factors for speeding up this mutually advantageous process, which is important for peace.

As for our contribution to the restoration of detente and confidence in Europe, we are gradually resuming the role which, as you rightly say, is traditional for Poland.

Any government that cherishes the strengthening of peace on our war-ravaged continent will find in us a reliable partner with which to conduct a constructive dialogue. We are open to any realistic proposal and prepared to cooperate sincerely.

[Moreau] On the general level of security and European cooperation, one of the essential principles of the Helsinki Final Act and of a whole series of international treaties is respect for the borders established after World War II. However, although it has been recognized by the FRG, this principle is often called into question by the strident campaigns in West Germany. Chancellor Kohl did recently subscribe to statements on the inviolability of borders, but there is no sign that he has given up supporting the meeting which will shortly be held in Hannover to lay claim to Silesia. What is your view on this subject?

[Jaruzelski] Many years ago Wladyslaw Gomulka said: "There is no border problem. There is only the problem of peace!" We Poles regard this as a lasting and constant truth. It means that anyone who for any reason questions the results of World War II is leaning toward another war by so doing. It is impossible to ignore the voices being raised across the Rhine calling for the destruction of the order established in Europe after the war. In fact these voices are not only those of professional revanchists who earn their living by trying to change the course of history, but also those of FRG political circles, which you in France know as well as we.

We do not have an "anti-German obsession." We also see that there are noteworthy forces in West Germany that have learned history's lessons. I do not think that our opinion in this respect differs from that of the French Communists. But World War II taught us to look first at the facts, the balances of forces, and actions.

We are approaching the 10th anniversary of the signing of the all-European peace charter of the CSCE Final Act. I think that this is an appropriate time to return to the roots of this important process, which has been curbed by U.S. imperialism. It is an appropriate time to firmly reassert the validity of all the principles and decisions enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

I mean all the principles because selectively "extracting" individual notions and principles from the Helsinki Final Act as the NATO governments are now doing leads nowhere and calls into question the very idea of Helsinki.

I think that Poland and France could make a joint contribution to restoring the atmosphere in which it was possible to reach this great agreement. This is now more difficult than before, but it may still be possible.

[Moreau] French-Polish relations have recently stagnated, to say the least. But surely the two countries still stand to gain from developing their relations?

[Jaruzelski] It is not our fault if, over recent years, Polish-French relations have seriously deteriorated. I have the impression that official France has deliberately and to its own detriment abandoned the position that for centuries gave it a special place in our part of the world. France, which used to have an important position among our West European economic partners, has moved into fifth position. And yet, I think it was a Frenchman who said: "Those who are absent are always in the wrong."

The experience of the past few years has necessarily made us immune to unfriendly and even hostile activities by some Western countries. However, Paris' attitude is particularly painful to us because relations between our peoples and our states have always been warm.

It was in France that many Poles found refuge after leaving their native country when it was under the invaders' yoke. The great French Revolution and the Paris Commune had a lasting influence on Poles' progressive aspirations. Your literature, theater, painting, and music inspired our creative artists for several generations. It was in France that the jewels of our national culture were produced -- the works of Mickiewicz and Chopin.

The memory of our joint struggle against Hitlerite fascism is still alive in Poland. Polish soldiers and Polish resistance fighters fought on French soil, too. Even though it does not yet seem to have been fully appreciated, a great contribution to France's strength was made by Polish emigres, grouped mainly in the north and the Pas de Calais.

Unfortunately the mutual ties thus woven are being torn before our eyes. Indeed, our relations are deteriorating in all important spheres. This pains me, and I do not like saying it.

It is not a good thing to sacrifice the traditional store of friendship and camaraderie between our two peoples to petty machinations and short-term interests. It is easy to destroy, but it is much more difficult to rebuild what has been destroyed.

The question is: Why precisely now, when Poland is overcoming past mistakes and faults, are the French indulging in so many hostile gestures, some of them even crude? Are we to understand from this that we were fine over the past 10 years, when France liked us, whereas we are now repulsive because official France is boycotting us?

We know the lamentable and pitiful pretexts put forward for this policy. People complain about "human rights violations." But are there human rights that can be "disregarded" like the right to work, which is guaranteed to everyone in Poland, and other rights of a "higher" category, which some people in France would claim as their prerogative?

French individualism is famous. French policy was once synonymous with independence. But how can proud France now bow so readily to the wishes of its powerful ally across the ocean? In our view Paris' voice is particularly out of place in the anti-Polish chorus. It is difficult for us to understand the motives for this hostility to the PPR, these attacks launched with an obstinacy worthy of a better cause.

This behavior contrasts with Poland's present relations with other West European countries. Today our relations with Greece, Italy, Britain, and the FRG, not to mention the neutral countries, clearly show that it is ridiculous to dream of isolating Poland.

[Moreau] What is the outlook for French-Polish economic relations?

[Jaruzelski] Well, existing relations are bad. We note the existence of major opportunities in the spheres of economic cooperation and of scientific and technical cooperation. But we know that it takes two willing partners to have bilateral relations.

OBODOWSKI HAILS POLISH-CHINESE TRADE RELATIONS

AU071545 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] PAP -- Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, has paid a visit to the PPR. At the end of March and the beginning of April Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski visited China.

One of the most important results of these visits was the siging of a long-time trade accord with China on 25 May 1985.

In his talks with PAP correspondent Janusz Cipiur, Deputy Premier J. Obodowski said that the opportunities for Polish-Chinese cooperation are now better than in the past and that one result of this is increased trade. We signed a long-term accord with Vice Premier Li Peng, he said, and made decisions on cooperation in a number of branches of industry. We should see a steady development of trade and economic cooperation in the coming years. The two sides are interested in this development.

Our talks in Beijing and Warsaw have demonstrated that China considers the PPR an economic partner who, thanks to its industrial and scientific-technological potential, is able to make a great contribution to transforming and expanding the Chinese economy.

Increasing the exports of our goods creates new opportunities for us to meet our import needs. The orders placed with us by China have already made it an important source of income for a number of our factories and scientific research centers. As our trade increases, our sales in the Chinese market may prove to be an additional factor in the development of some of our factories.

This year, J. Obodowski continued, Polish-Chinese trade should be worth more than 1.3 billion Swiss francs, which is an almost threefold increase over 1984.

The main lines of our exports to the PRC include automobiles, steel, chemical raw materials, mining machines and equipment, machine tools, chemicals, and synthetic textiles. Our main imports include rice, tea, oleaginous seeds, hog guts, knitted articles, clothing, canned fish and meat, tires, a large variety of raw materials and semifinished products, and nonferrous metals.

Our Chinese partners find it very easy to supply us with some farm produce and light industry products, but, as they have stressed, it is difficult for them to make good the shortages of or to provide additional equipment for the inadequately developed areas of their industrial infrastructure. In the fifties Poland built many plants in China, but they must now be modernized, and our partners think that those who built these plants can do this best.

However, what is more important is the new undertakings. Our new accords concern mining installations, which will be modernized or newly built. Our partners are also interested in the Polish technology of exploiting coal deposits in protective pillars and of extracting and processing copper. They are also interested in shipping equipment, chemical cooperation, andour practical knowledge of inland communications.

Our Chinese partners have also proposed cooperation in the form of companies and joint enterprises. We have proposed to them joint undertakings such as a dye plant and a cotton mill. Our Chinese partners would very much like to see Poland investing in the so-called special economic areas.

As you can see, forms of our cooperation are extensive, andwe have selected those that are the most convenient for the two sides. We must also think of avoiding a transportation barrier, which means that the Polish-Chinese navigation company Chipolbrok must be expanded.

In conclusion, J. Obodowski noted that Poland's activities in the Chinese market continue to take place in competitive conditions because China is rapidly developing its trade with Eastern and Western countries as well as with developing countries.

JAPAN'S ABE BEGINS VISIT, MEETS OLSZOWSKI

LD102121 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe has arrived in Poland on an official visit. The palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was the venue for talks between the head of Polish diplomacy, Stefan Olszowski, and Japan's Shintaro Abe. Plenary talks then began, under the chairmanship of both ministers. They were devoted to discussing the possibilities for rapid invigoration and further deepening of relations between Poland and Japan.

Both ministers expressed the view that there exist great and untapped possibilities for invigorating Polish-Japanese relations, particularly economic cooperation. In this context, specific problems linked with trade exchange and industrial and scientific-technological cooperation were discussed. Decisions were made that should contribute to increasing trade exchange. Both side exchanged opinions on the most important aspects of the contemporary international situation and informed each other about the main directions of Polish and Japanese foreign policy. The vital need to make efforts to preserve world peace, to alleviate existing tensions, to halt the arms race, and to develop dialogue and cooperation among states with differing socioeconomic systems was stressed.

MEDIA VIEWS U.S. DECISION ON HONORING SALT II

West Europe Supports SALT II

LD081157 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] The NATO foreign ministers meet twice a year: in the spring in one of the member-states, and in the fall at the organization's Brussels headquarters. Their discussions are of great significance because the ministerial body contains the North Atlantic Council, the ultimate NATO authority. But if the meeting near Lisbon has been commented on animatedly in the East and the West this year, this is less because of the decisions it has made than because of the lack of agreement, which is more evident than in the past few years. The most important voice is that of the Americans. This is the result of their role within the Western alliance.

At Estoril, Washington wished to exploit its position in order to obtain support on two issues of fundamental significance for Ronald Reagan: It wanted to gain its allies' support for the Strategic Defense Initiative, that is, the militarization of outer space, and their agreement in waiving the SALT II terms, signed by Brezhnev and Carter in Vienna in 1979. Admittedly, the treaty was not ratified, but it defined ceilings for strategic arms that were respected by the two big powers, or rather, have been respected up to the present moment. For now, the enormous level of arms spending on the other side of the Atlantic has turned these ceilings into something akin to a straitjacket. In 3 months' time, when a new submarine with 24 intercontinental missiles will be brought into service by the United States, the ceiling will be exceeded. For months now, in consequence, the White House has been engaged in a campaign of accusations to the effect that the USSR is not observing the terms of the treaty, in order ultimately to declare officially that it intends to break the treaty.

Next week the American President will deliver a statement on this issue. If he breaks the treaty, however, it will be against the advice of his allies, who have recognized that revoking one of the few arms control agreements is not the way to improve East-West relations, assuming one can treat seriously the United States' publicly expressed desire to improve them.

West Europe takes a similar view of the "star wars" plans. When reading reports on the Portugal meeting of the ministers one might gain the impression that the United States' West European partners perceive more clearly than in the past the need to defend their own European interests. And new armaments can only harm these interests.

'Loopholes' in Support Seen

LD102225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] To conclude, news that should actually be leading our program. However, we have only just received, at the last minute, a dispatch from Washington informing us about today's statement by Ronald Reagan. He announced that the United States will continue to observe SALT II, signed in 1979 but never ratified by the United States. The President, however, made his agreement to respect the treaty dependent on a series of conditions, in other words on the stance of the USSR in the Geneva negotiations, and warned that this decision would change if -- as he put it -- the USSR does not observe the agreement. This time, too, the head of the White House did not refrain from unfounded accusations against the Soviet side. All in all, the outcome is that SALT II will be observed only through the President's unforced goodwill. And how does the issue really look?

For quite some time now, both the senators on Capitol Hill and America's NATO allies have been putting pressure on the White House not to torpedo the treaty. If the President makes the wrong decision, Democratic Senator Gore warned at the last minute, then he must take into account that, during his second term, he will no longer have a chance to stop the nuclear arms race. Reagan, therefore, did not dot the i's. He left himself a sort of loophole in warning that he can still withdraw. So, more pressure, more threats, more uncertainty. We will no doubt be returning many times to this subject in the future.

Decision Called Postponement

LD110959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] President Reagan has informed Congress that he intends to temporarily honor the SALT II treaty and the limitation of strategic armaments by the United States and the USSR. The treaty was signed 6 years ago by both great powers, but the U.S. Senate did not ratify it. Despite this fact, both sides stated that they would honor the limitations set out in the treaty. A declaration read out for us at the White House by Robert McFarlane, the President's adviser, is not however unequivocal and does not guarantee stability.

Quite the contrary, it is conditional, and leaves an open door for the United States to break the existing treaty.

First, Reagan subjects adherence to SALT II to the USSR policy, which he already accuses of not complying with some decisions of the treaty, thus beforehand paving the way for the United States to violate the treaty under the banner of retaliation.

Second, he links the observance of the SALT II decisions with the course of the current Geneva negotiations on arms reduction, where the U.S. stand so far is making progress impossible.

Third, Reagan announced that the United States will begin the construction of new Minuteman missiles, which, after preliminary stages were completed, would violate the treaty.

Fourth, the Pentagon is to prepare a report on further actions for the President by 15 November and, as is known, the head of the Pentagon is the main opponent of SALT II.

Thus, matters have been suspended intentionally. In essence the American decision on SALT II has been postponed for 6 months.

OLSZOWSKI, LOPATKA RECEIVE HOLY SEE REPRESENTATIVE

LD102146 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, received Archbishop Luigi Poggi, special apostolic nuncio and head of the team of the Holy See for constant working contacts with the PPR Government. The main international issues and existing threats were discussed and the need to intensify efforts to preserve and consolidate peace was emphasized. It was stated that the constant development of constructive dialogue between the PPR and the Holy See serves this aim.

Archbishop Luigi Poggi was also received by Prof Adam Lopatka, minister and head of the Office for Religious Affairs. The subject of their conversation was state-church relations in the PPR.

COUNCIL OF STATE PASSES TU, ELECTION RESOLUTIONS

LD101747 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The Council of State has set the date for elections to the Sejm. They will take place on 13 October of this year.

In further resolutions the following issues, among others, were resolved: the number of deputies to be elected from the national electoral list -- there will be 50 of them; the number of electoral constituencies -- there will be 74; the number of deputies to be elected in each constituency, proportional to the number of inhabitants; and the regulations of the State Electoral Commission and the regulations of the regional and district electoral commissions.

The Council of State examined the draft bill amending the law of October 1982 on trade unions. The draft amendement to the law was discussed with the trade unions and was approved by them. The Council of State also examined a report on implementation of the law of July 1983 on the system of people's councils and territorial self-management.

TU I TERAZ REPLACED BY NEW WEEKLY KULTURA

KULTURA Described, Editor Named

AU070936 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jun 85 p 5

[PAP report: "KULTURA: A New Literary-Social Weekly"]

[Text] The new KULTURA weekly will appear on Wednesday, 5 June.

The weekly possesses a literary-social nature. The first issue contains, among other things, an extract from a new novel by Jozef Lozinski entitled "Hunting Scenes From Lower Silesia," as well as a review of this prose writer's creativity by Maciej Chrzanowski.

The new periodical KULTURA, whose editor-in-chief is Klemens Krzyzagorski [editor in chief of TU I TERAZ so far], is addressed to all those who are mainly interested in Polish and world culture and literature, as well as social affairs.

TU I TERAZ Farewell Editorial

AU101155 Warsaw TU I TERAZ in Polish 29 May 85 p 2

[Editorial signed "K.K." (editor in chief Klemens Krzyzagorski): "This Is the Last Issue of This Weekly"]

[Text] In the first issue of TU I TERAZ, Kazimierz Kozniewski, who invented, organized, and led this weekly for almost 3 years, wrote that "every journal is an adventure." I am the coauthor of the beginning of the adventure known as TU I TERAZ, but also of its end.

The beginning was like this: The Warsaw community of writers, journalists, artists, and scientists, perturbed by the political events of 1981, developed this modest idea during the period January-March 1982, perhaps so that they would not go completely mad. For many of them, this idea was minimal compared to the thinking prevalent at the time; it was called "pragmatic." At the same time, some of them came to believe that what had happened was over, but they also believed the recent storm had not harmed the "authorities" -- whose immanent belief in evil spirits [demoniszm] was clearly revealed by the fading Solidarity -- but rather the state, which is necessary for peoples on all continents, and therefore for our people. How to make our people equal to others? But another bold concept of action emerged during this period, which was silenced last year but expressed in the introductory article in the first TU I TERAZ issue by the editor in chief. Low-minded persons who benefitted in various ways from the foreign alms-giving during this difficult period regarded the above concept as "collaboration." In view of this situation, TU I TERAZ expressed itself very effectively: "The current period in which we are commencing publication is decidedly abnormal. Our weekly is the fruit of agitation." Some 20 persons gathered in the editorial team during this agitation process and hundreds of writers declared their readiness to contribute. However, in reality the paper consisted of far fewer authors and editors. How many readers were there? In 1982 there were only 1,454 subscribers, but if one includes those who bought it at newsstands, the number of readers was 24,830. After 3 years, the number of subscribers rose to 11,000, and only 14,000 copies were being bought at the newsstands. Therefore one may call this a stable readership.

This is what we wish to change this week! This change is the most radical one possible. We are closing down the weekly on the third anniversary of its foundation. We have made sure that the date is appropriate as far as the calendar is concerned: The first issue of TU I TERAZ appeared on 2 June 1982 and the last one on 28 May 1985. The 3 years are up; it is time to say goodbye.

I believe we are saying goodbye the way we should, during a time that is much calmer than the spring of 1982. I also believe the weekly we are offering, KULTURA, will easily stand up in comparison with the last issues of TU I TERAZ, and maybe also with the first ones.

The reader will be able to check on this next week at every newstand.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU071355 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] On 4 June 1985 President of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Karl Manty, deputy head of the news department of Finnish Television, to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Your Excellency, President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto will pay an official visit to your country. Do you expect, Mr President, that this visit will produce outstanding results?

Answer: The visit of President of the Republic of Finland Koivisto marks an important point in the relations between Romania and Finland. It is the natural outcome of the continuous development of our comprehensive cooperation, including the active international cooperation between our countries.

Proceeding from all this, I believe that the current visit of Finland's president will open up new prospects for intensifying bilateral cooperation as well as cooperation on the international level for a policy of detente, disarmament, and peace.

Question: Romania's foreign policy is often described by a single word: independent. How does this policy manifest itself in your relations with the socialist countries in, or outside the Warsaw Pact, and with other countries in the world?

Answer: Romania's foreign policy proceeds from the need to develop relations with all states, regardless of social system. We firmly base these relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, and mutual benefit. I must state that, on the basis of these principles, Romania today maintains relations with more than 150 states and actively participates in the international division of labor.

Regarding the relations with the socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact or CEMA and with other socialist countries, we have always strongly asserted these principles of equality and respect for national independence. We believe that cooperation among socialist countries on this basis represents an important element of the policy of detente, cooperation, and peace.

As I have already said, we base our wide-ranging relations with other states in the world on the same principles and we believe that -- by firmly acting to assert these principles in the relations among all states -- we will be able to ensure active cooperation with all peoples in the world, regardless of social system, and establish a better and more just world in which each nation can develop in accordance with its aspirations, without any outside interference.

Question: Can Romania's independent policy with regard to the process of building security and developing cooperation in Europe be considered close to the line promoted by neutral and nonaligned countries? What will Romania's future role be within this process?

Answer: Romania has firmly advocated and worked to ensure security, cooperation, and disarmament in Europe. I would like to mention that the idea of organizing a conference on security and cooperation in Europe was launched by the socialist countries in 1966 in Bucharest.

This conference was held in Helsinki due to the fact that the socialist countries' initiative was realistic and in agreement with the interests of all European states, neutral and nonaligned as well as those belonging to the two military pacts, that are interested in overcoming the stage of military blocs and attaining new relations of equality and respect for independence in Europe and in building a united Europe, on the basis of respect for each state's social system.

In this respect, I would like to mention the very good cooperation between Romania and Finland -- at the Helsinki conference, later in Madrid, and now in Stockholm. I believe that, on the basis of achievements thus far and the fact that all European countries are vitally interested in a united Europe of equal cooperation, we can be optimistic about the future of developing and implementing the process of security, peace, and cooperation in Europe, a process started in Helsinki.

Question: As you know, Mr President, we have a proposal on establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and there also exists a recommendation to creat a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Mr President, would you like to give us your opinion on this issue? Would the establishment of such areas bring about certain restrictions or changes in the current practice of military blocs?

Answer: Romania has firmly advocated and continues to advocate the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, free from foreign military bases. We also support the creation of such nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and on other continents. We believe that the establishment of such zones would be an important element for promoting the policy of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, diminishing and eventually overcoming the policy of military blocs, and simultaneously abolishing both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This would be in accordance with the interests of all European states, as well as of states on other continents and would make a most important contribution to the policy of peace and cooperation among all nations in the world.

Question: Mr President, I know that you have very bold plans concerning your country's development. Can you foresee any developments that would prevent the achievement of these plans?

Answer: Last year we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. On 9 May we celebrated, together with all peoples, the victory over fascism; on this date, we also celebrated Romania's independence.

This allowed us to draw a balance sheet of the great achievements attained by Romania in the years of socialist construction. I will only mention the fact that the industrial production today is 100 times greater than in 1944, the agricultural production 7 times, and the national income 2 times. On this basis, we managed to implement a vast program of developing the entire country and improving the living conditions of the entire nation. At the 13th party congress last fall, we drafted a program for the country's socioeconomic development in the next 5 years, 1986-90. We have all conditions to attain a strong development of the Romanian industry, agriculture, and overall economy as well as of our science, education, and culture, which are decisive elements of building socialism and raising the people's well-being.

However, certain developments could hamper the implementation of these programs. I believe that a first such development would be connected with the worsening of the international situation and the start of a new world war. It is obvious that such a development would hamper not only Romania's but all countries' development programs.

Therefore, Romania attaches great importance to the issues of disarmament, primarily nuclear, to the conclusion of appropriate agreements between the USSR and the United States at the Geneva negotiations, and to the need for all European countries to strive for a policy of disarmament and peace.

Other obstacles could emerge if the world economic situation worsens. Therefore, along with the developing countries, we are making continuous efforts to overcome the economic crisis, establish a new world economic order, and find a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, including the problem of the developing countries' debts. We believe that it is in the interest of all countries to do everything possible for peace and a new international economic order.

Question: We have already talked about cooperation between our two countries, particularly within the CSCE framework. Mr President, do you believe that there is room to further expand our trade and economic cooperation, as well as our cultural and scientific relations?

Answer: I have already said we can consider the relations between Romania and Finland as good. However, I believe that further broad opportunities exist to expand economic cooperation, particularly production sharing, as well as scientific-cultural cooperation and, as I have already mentioned, cooperation at the international level.

Therefore, I believe that President Koivisto's current visit to Romania will give us an opportunity to jointly identify new ways to further expand cooperation in all fields, something that is in accord with the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

I would like to wish the friendly Finnish peoples success along the road toward socioeconomic development, independence, well-being, and happiness.

TURKISH PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

AU110914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0912 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/6/1985 -- Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Bucharest on June 11, on a state visit to Romania, as guest of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The distinguished guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport, where the official welcoming ceremony took place, by the Romanian head of state. Members of the State Council and of the government, generals, other Romanian officials were present at the airport.

CEAUSESCU VISITS POWER PLANT, AIRCRAFT FACTORY

AU101845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/6/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to Bacau, Neamt and Suceava Counties on June 10.

In Neamt County the visit aimed at establishing the layout of the "Moldova" nuclear power plant and at examining the main questions related to its building. A unit of special economic importance, the electric power plant will be provided with three generating sets to have an installed power of 1,000 MW each and supply nearly 20 thousand million kWh annually to the national power grid.

Next, the Romanian head of state visited the Calimani mining exploitation, Suceava County, a unit apt to meet the Romanian economy's requirements for sulphur and to reduce its import. A sulphur mine was opened and a flotation station had already been put into operation there. President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended experts and decision-makers to speed up operations for the exploitation of the country's main sulphur deposit.

Nicolae Ceausescu also visited the aircraft enterprise of Bacau where he survived the course of production works, the ways of diversifying the range of products and of raising their quality. He indicated that the new aircraft engine and helicopter reducer works should operate at capacity and the process of integration electronic aircraft equipment be speeded up.

N. KOREAN PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU101841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Spelling of all Korean names as received]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES June 10/1985 -- A delegation of the Korean National Committee on the Safeguarding of Peace, made up of Gyan Du Hoan, chairman of the Committee, member of the CC of the Worker's Party of Korea, deputy of the Supreme People's Assembly, Cyan Song Bong, member of the Standing Committee of the Korean National Committee on the Safeguarding of Peace, Ri Won Sap, under-secretary-general of the committee, and Gyang Hak Cial, secretary of the committee, paid a visit of friendship on an exchange-of-experience basis to Romania over June 3-10.

The Korean delegation were recived by Ion Stoian, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conducted talks at the headquarters of the Grand National Assembly, the Dolj County Committee of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front], the National Committee on the Safeguarding of Peace, the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association. They visited economic and socio-cultural units.

During their interviews, emphasis was placed on the fine ties of friendship and collaboration, as well as on the possibilities of expanding them, to mutual benefit. Major issues of the present-day international life were also approached, reiterating full solidarity with and consistent support to the Korean people's just cause of the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland, without any outside interference.

COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS CONCLUDE VISIT

AU081335 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1243 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 08/6/1985 -- The Colombian parliamentary delegation led by Jose Antonio Name Teran, president of the Senate and National Congress of the Republic of Colombia, left Bucharest on June 8 after paying a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The guests were seen off at Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by deputies.

GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES AGAINST INFLATION

LD101341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1238 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Dussan Zupan dispatch: "Anti-Inflationary Measures of the Yugoslav Government"]

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- The alarm was sounded early in May after statistic figures said that in April this year Yugoslavs had to pay on average 80 percent more for various goods than a year before. True, the fact that Yugoslavia has the highest inflation rate in Europe had been known before, but it seems that its rapid approach to a three-digit figure instead of a decline, a trend forecast by optimistic planners, was anticipated by few.

The reasons why things took a different course are many and complex, and Yugoslav economists cannot reach agreement in this respect. Some believe that the sliding exchange rate of the dinar and real interest rates have had a decisive influence on inflation. The correct procedure would have entailed boosting productivity and reducing inflation before introducing the real exchange rate of the Yugoslav currency and corresponding interest rates, they say. Others argue that one should have done what has been done under the influence of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and introduced a real exchange rate and interest rates as a stimulant to exports because, they say, an equilibrium of the country's balance of payments can only be achieved through greater exports.

Many perceive the roots of inflation as well as other economic maladies of the country in the disunited Yugoslav market, a market spontaneously split up into eight economic wholes in accordance to a pattern set by the eight federal units making up Yugoslavia. In such a system, some units are doing better than others and are reluctant to give up their privileges. Decisions are reached slowly with compromises, and this harms the country as a whole.

In the Yugoslav economic system, based on socialist self-management, the state has relatively little to say on economic trends because they are decentralised. The government mainly prepares laws which, having been adopted after a parliamentary debate, influence business conditions in the country, whereas the spectrum of administrative measures affecting more deeply the behaviour of economic subjects is relatively narrow. However, even among the measures at the government's disposal many lack the effectiveness conducive to economic revival. An example of this can be found in the freezing of almost all prices in Yugoslavia in the first half of last year. True, prices did not grow excessively during that time, but almost all contradictions enabling their potential growth have remained. Many found a way out in limiting or halting the production of goods affected by the freeze, which had a negative effect on output, exports and living standards.

After the government gave up the measure and lifted the freeze, prices, following market laws, began to grow again and have been doing this ever since. Most Yugoslav experts agree about the existence of numerous realistically unfavourable circumstances in the Yugoslav economy forcing producers to generate inflation. However, in the case of a great many products high prices are a result of "psychological factors." Some producers simply do not believe the state, i.e. official statements, that there will be no more freezes and put up prices just in case.

At the middle of May the government directed all such producers to return prices to the level before the latest increase. The directive carries economic rather than administrative weight: those who fail to comply will receive from banks neither new credits for production nor resources for wages and other payments; in short, they face a difficult economic position.

The government also announced its determination to oppose those abusing their monopolistic position on the market or enjoying other facilities by other measures, i.e. by importing commodities in short supply and selling them at realistic prices. Many hold, however, that this threat, which has already been made from time to time, is only partly real. Yugoslavia, burdened with a 19-billion-dollar foreign debt, can hardly spare considerable foreign currency sums needed to buy such goods abroad.

Price increases in Yugoslavia are affecting primarily local consumers and lowering living standards at a time when the average salary amounts to some 25,000 dinars (approx. 100 U.S. dollars). But on the other hand, statisticians have found Belgrade to be one of the cheapest world capitals.

Forecasts of inflation as well as the country's overall economic state for the second half of the year are somewhat brighter. Yugoslavs are looking forward to the results of their earnings from tourism and commodity exports and they hope that the measures taken or about to be taken by the government will have produced favourable results too. However, the impression is that they will have to work hard to render inflation bearable if not to overcome it altogether.

GOVERNMENT BODIES DEBATE FOREIGN EXCHANGE BILLS

Republican Assembly Support

AU092037 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 85 p 3

[F.N. report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 4 Jun -- Debates during the sessions of all three chambers of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly focused on the draft long-term social plan of the SFRY for the 1986-2000 period. It was assessed that the document offers a clear vision and represents a unified planning basis for future development of the country, and that its realization should ensure qualitative changes and create conditions for the development of a modern economy.

The delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor, to whose jurisdiction this belongs, extended approval to the bill on foreign exchange operations, the bill on credit relations with foreign countries, and the bill on commodity and service exchanges with foreign countries. The chamber authorized the delegation of the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces to seek and define solutions in the course of the process of coordinating stands in conformity with joint interests and needs, and the remarks and suggestions that have been presented, and to extend approval to these three bills on behalf of the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The conclusion on the approval that the bill on foreign exchange operations be adopted points out, in particular, that the stipulations in the bill that are acceptable are that the dinar is the only legal means of payment in the country and that foreign exchange serves only for making payments abroad.

The Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina expressed reservations about the functioning of the proposed transient solutions during the period until the conditions for the convertibility of the dinar are achieved. The proposed solutions are thought to overemphasize the role and strengthening of the federal administration, not only in creating conditions, but also in solving specific questions by issuing individual approvals and permissions.

Concerning banks, it warned that if the proposed solutions remain, banks will have the opportunity to develop group ownership relations and to expand territorialization, divisions, and encapsulations of the foreign exchange market.

There was no debate about the draft conclusions on extending approval for adopting these three federal bills. The conclusions -- drafted by the republican executive countil -- were given unanimous support by the delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor of Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly.

Montenegro Presidium Concerns

AU092052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 85 p 3

[S.V. report]

[Text] Titograd, 5 Jun -- During its session today, the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium was informed about some systemic bills, in particular the bill on the foreign exchange system, and expressed concern about the tendencies towards inefficiency and about essential differences and divisions manifested that have increasingly graver consequences on the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and on the overall socioeconomic and political climate in the country. In such a situation, the LCY organs, according to the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, cannot remain passive in this debate; they are obliged to be active by their own stands and the conclusions of the 16th and 17th LCY Central Committee sessions. The Presidium decided on further activities in the republic concerning these questions.

Also touched upon were specific duties in implementing the stands of the Montenegro LC Central Committee on cadre and other topical issues.

CROATIA LC CC DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

LD110535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- Much of what is happening in both the LC and in society with which we are dissatisified and which weakens the ideological force and influence of the LC as a whole can be explained precisely by the fall in the level of ideological consciousness of today's generations of communists, by their many confusions, and by forgetting or failing to adopt some basic Marxist concepts and norms of communist behavior. This is, among other things, a consequence of neglecting the significance of ideological and theoretical work, ideological and political training, and ideological development in the LC. On the one hand, this has resulted in a weakening of the Marxist theoretical and scientific basis for practical work, and on the other, in uncontrolled penetration by practicalism, pragmatism, and empty political phrases.

These assessments of the state of ideological development and training in the LC were made by Dr Stipe Suvar, member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, in the introductory report at today's session of the republican Central Committee. Speaking about topical issues of ideological activity and ideological and political training in the Croat LC, Suvar emphasized that all analyses and assessments made in the recent general party discussion and at the most responsible party meetings had shown that the LC does insufficient work in ideological questions connected with changes in socioeconomic and production relations.

He added that this also applies to class relations in society, to the processes of the continued socialization of resources for production and work, the realization and distribution of income, and the development of the system of expanded reproduction in which associated labor would decide freely on surplus value.

As Suvar said, underestimating (?factors) of consciousness in social development weakens the LC's capacity for theoretical excellence and its mastering of uncontrolled trends in social developments.

Suvar stated that basic LC organizations in particular do not live an intensive ideopolitical life. He emphasized that if we do not want party life to be campaignlike and routine but active in a revolutionary way, it must be based on ideopolitical work by the basic LC organization that is well thought-out, continuous, and adapted to the organization's environment. This will lead to communists' timely and mobilizing influence on other working people and citizens, on socialist self-management bodies, and on other sociopolitical organizations.

Continuing about the LC's tasks in the development of production relations, Suvar said that there is not enough consciousness in the LC of the need to overcome the economic bases of statism, a technobureaucratic monopoly, group ownership relations, and monopolist isolation; or of the idea that the secret of the contradictions that have arisen and of the tendencies towards disintegration in our social development lies in whether to overturn the autonomous development of social surplus value, how much this should be, and who should decide on its quantity and purpose -- workers or other factors in society.

Suvar judges that social and political conflicts, as well as instances of ideological disunity, are founded in the basic conflict between two paths of social development: that of the reproduction of capital relations, which is still in force; and that of pooling labor and resources. This is why we are faced with the very urgent and at the same time long-term aim of changing the running of society to associated labor and achieving the integration of production and society on the basis of labor and not capital. Without this, the process of the liberation of labor which has been started in our country will not continue, but tendencies toward returning to old relations will strengthen either toward those which are characteristic of state socialism or those which follow the direction of purely capitalist solutions.

Sovar emphasized that all our internal autarchies have arisen and continue to arise out of Yugoslavia's autarchy in relation to the world: autarchy of the autonomous basic organization of associated labor and work organization, of the municipality, the region, and of provinces and the republics. In a situation where the producer does not have real plans for development -- for there are no elements either of force or incentive to overcome this -- the burden of development continues to be borne by sociopolitical communities using statist methods.

In Suvar's view, the strengthening of national statisms is a factor in this, as are topical pressures to follow the direction of firmer state planning; to carry out a redistribution of responsibilities within the federation, the republics and provinces more according to the logic of state restrictions than of the development of self-management; and to go for a revival of certain statist and centralizing mechanisms of collecting and distributing resources and for measures of non self-management collection of accumulated funds. This is why a unified Yugoslav market cannot develop, Suvar said.

Suvar considers that only in a system of production relations and expanded reproduction, which will develop on the bases of the already given political system of socialist self-management, will social integration from below be achieved and the cohesion of the Yugoslav socialist community, brotherhood and unity, Yugoslav socialist patriotism, and everything that is dear to us, such as the gains and ideals of the revolution, be maintained and strengthened.

Suvar then pointed to misunderstandings and even differences in leaderships on these issues, to the danger of placing too much emphasis on special interests, and to instances of entering into false confrontations. As regards the Croat LC Central Committee, it is clear that Croatia cannot develop on the basis of confrontations in the SFRY; nor can it proceed from separate accounts which would be in the interest of Croatia but not in the interest of all the SFRY. In this way, Suvar continued, we must also reject criticism which interprets our standpoints and positions as defense of advantages which have been achieved, the maintenance of the status quo, the advocating of those solutions which favor the developed alone, and so forth.

Particularly ridiculous is the criticism which divides various social and even national environments in the SFRY into the allegedly dogmatic, conservative, and Constitution-defending ones, and the democratic ones which allegedly have a firm and energetic orientation toward changes. It is quite understandable that there are differences in views which result from conflicts between individual interests, but also known to us are methods of democratic discussion, coordinating interests, and adopting decisions. We must insist on them and observe them. In the struggle for new social relations, however, we must be uncompromising and unyielding, Suvar stressed.

Closing the thematic part of his introduction, Suvar said that the ideological and theoretical work and the whole system of ideopolitical training in the LC should be focused on the current issues of development. The ideological struggle in the LC today is not waged and won on a purely doctrinal territory, but on the completely tangible territory of realistic social relations, class differences, interests, and ideopolitical movements.

Suvar also discussed increasingly present antisocialist and anticommunist tendencies in our country, and noted that these forces were to some extent acquiring the outlines of a special united opposition to the LC and the organized socialist forces of our society. Marxists, communists, and socialist-oriented people can and must wage an ideological struggle against them using arguments.

The most dangerous of all these tendencies are, according to Suvar, the nationalist ones. The nationalists' flag has recently been taken over by clericonationalists. We must energetically oppose this because a number of young people are being educated and organized on the line of political hostility toward our society. Discussing some movements in the field of science, culture, and information media, Suvar noted that social sciences today are more occupied with assessing the situation in society and with various diagnoses and prognoses than with being a direct lever of social development.

Stressing the orientation of the Croat LC against the methods of repression, bans, and excessive administration, Suvar gave as an example the fact that in this republic from 1972 to the end of last year, 20 publications were banned and this year not 1 was. Suvar pointed out that he was giving this information because of all those who speculate about our present policy in the SR of Croatia, calling it Stalinist, dogmatic, conservative, and repressive, and who like to classify, divide, and name our republics and provinces according to their arbitrary and transparent criteria and conceits.

At the end of his report, Suvar stressed that the LC cannot fight for the development of socialism on its own. He said the development of socialism not only depends on the force and activities of its policy and initiative, but on the activity of all organized socialist forces, the working class, and all other working categories and strata of society organized in a self-managing and political way.

The first speakers in the discussion spoke about individual themes which had been mentioned in the introductory report.

Milan Mladenovic said that the countryside was the most fertile soil for the activity of the church, both because of the lower educational level of the population in rural areas, and because of the small numbers of communists there. He said that until 1953 [as received], 16,000 farmers had been expelled from the LCY and that since then their numbers had stagnated.

Goran Babic, a writer, spoke about the recently held Congress of Writers of Yugoslavia, saying that an anticommunist atmosphere had prevailed among some of those attending it. The leftist forces suffered a defeat there, Babic said, and their arguments, openly stated, were ignored; but the victory of the right wing, which seeks to divide and separate, cannot last long.

Marko Lolic considers that issues of the further development of society must be the focus of ideological activity and that this must take place in conditions of a fundamental battle between etatism and self-management. Jakov Blazevic pointed out that numerous assessments had been reiterated but the main thing was how to organize activity, particularly in production areas. Speaking about certain aspects of the activity of the clergy, Blazevic said that individual, high dignitaries were making what he described as "treasonable speeches" abroad and that our society did not in any way react to this. These high dignitaries, Blazevic said, behave as if they were increasingly convinced and sure that nothing can be done against them. Celestin Sardelic spoke about the attitude toward believers, drawing attention to examples of opportunism and sectarianism and advocating persistent and efficient activity by the LC in all institutions of society on the basis of the well-known principles of relations with the church and believers.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac considers that if we fail to develop the revolution, we shall be exposed to internal and external pressures by the right-wing forces. The LC is responsible for the ideological state of affairs both inside its own organization and inside society, and this makes it necessary to have ideological unity both in the rank and file and in the leadership. He considers that we have no right to overdramatize our own problems and that the crisis we are going through must be a challenge to continue to develop our relations, brotherhood and unity, self-management, and national equality.

Branko Puharic thinks that the dominant aspect of our political scene, regrettably, was a negative [word indistinct] widespread feeling among the people that the most responsible leaders in the country were suffering from a feeling of impotence and losing their heads. He added that people everywhere were voicing very serious criticism of the leadership, not so much because of any actions that might have led to the present crisis, but because of the disunity which was blocking the best way out.

Behind this criticism, Puharic stressed, lies our people's deeply rooted dedication to our country, to socialism, and to our life together. This is shown by the fact that all our enemies, all our opposition forces are without support from the people and do not represent a real political force capable of seriously threatening the socialist course of our development.

Puharic ended by expressing disagreement with what Goran Babic had said during the discussion and said that he should have found a different place to express views about the writer's congress at which he had been a guest.

During the discussion, which lasted for nearly 9 hours, several speakers spoke about the manifestations of nationalism, about the activity of the church, and about a number of other questions which were raised by Dr Stipe Suvar in his introductory report.

Winding up the discussion on this item on the agenda, Suvar said that the discussion had mainly been broadly focused on the basic theme and had been characterized by different views and polemical ways of expressing them. At the same time, the discussion endorsed the basic meaning and approach voiced both in the introductory report and in the material prepared for the session, which listed a series of duties and tasks ranging from the basic organization to the Central Committee. The discussion also provided a series of proposals and additions.

At the end of the session, Suvar dwelt on the speeches made during the discussion by Goran Babic and Branko Puharic. He noted that the Croat LC had not tried to assess the Writers Congress. He said if there was a body where this should be done, it would be the aktiv of communist writers, and that was where Babic should speak out. He could not accept either the euphoric view of the congress as a historic one or the apocalyctic interpretation of it as a victory of the forces of darkness.

During the remainder of the session, the members of the Central Committee adopted three documents: the program of ideological and theoretical work and ideopolitical training in the Croat LC; the program of the Croat LC's ideopolitical action in the implementation of the programmatic principles concerning religion, implementation of the constitutional orientations on the freedom of religion, and struggle against sectarianism, clericalism, and clericonationalism; and a document on a number of questions concerning the behavior of communists with regard to the phenomenon of religious belief and the activity of the religious communities and statutory practice.

At the end of the session, the members of the Croat LC Central Committee also endorsed the criteria for the election of cadres to the bodies of the Croat LC and the LCY and the manner of proposing candidates. They also endorsed the conclusions of the Third Conference of the Croat LC, which recently discussed the ideopolitical foundations for the republic's development until 1990.

PRISTINA LC DISCUSSES DECREASING MEMBERSHIP

LD072309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Summary] Pristina, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the session of the Pristina municipal LC committee it was noted that the class-social structure of the LC membership here is not satisfactory.

The number of communist workers engaged in direct production represents less than 30 percent of the total membership and it is similar with farmers and women. The number of new members has been falling ever since the death of Tito, and reached 615 in 1982, the lowest number ever. According to this workers are most affected by ideopolitical differentiation. Almost half of the 54 members expelled last year and the year before last are workers. All this goes to prove that there are numerous mistakes and weaknesses, particularly opportunism and careerism in the policy of admitting new members and pronouncing party measures.

CROATIA OFFICIAL UNDERGOES SURGERY 10 JUNE

LD101739 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Zagreb, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Pero Car, president of the Presidency of the Croatian SR, was admitted for treatment at the military hospital in Zagreb on 3 June and underwent an operation on 10 June. His condition is reported to be satisfactory.

TANJUG REPORTS REAGAN STATEMENT ON SALT II

LD110804 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2300 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Remarking that it is taking a step forward in strengthening the disarmament process, as well as to give a chance to Moscow to do likewise, President Reagan today stated that the U.S., all its reserves withstanding, will respect the limitations of the SALT Two -- the strategic arms agreement reached by the Soviet Union and the United States six years ago.

Reagan's statement on the above decision, read today to reporters by press spokesman Robert McFarlane says that next autumn the U.S. will withdraw from the service a Poseidon submarine carrying 14 nuclear missiles.

The U.S. will do this in keeping with the SALT-2 which obligates both powers to maintain the level of their strategic nuclear arms to 1,200 missiles.

The actual reason for withdrawing Poseidon from service is that next autumn the U.S. will introduce the new submarine Trident armed with 24 strategic missiles. If both submarines are retained, the U.S. would exceed the agreed-on SALT-2 treaty missile limit.

At the White House it was stated today that Reagan has informed Gorbachev on the decision, as well as the U.S. Western allies. First reactions reaching here show that the U.S. Western allies assess Reagan's decision as sensible.

U.S., SOVIET SPACE WEAPONS RESEARCH VIEWED

LD110942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0049 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Two countries are afraid of an empty gun. This is how, viewed from Moscow, the Soviet-U.S. propaganda war on the arguments for and against the establishment of an antimissile space system can be summarized. Military experts and Soviet scientists are not afraid of it because they have shown that, if indeed it is established, the antimissile "space umbrella" will have enough holes, and just one is enough "to blow the entire American continent up into the air" even on the assumption that the USSR is the victim of the first destructive strike. Their message is that the sooner the other side understands that, the smaller the damage will be to both of them.

A Firm Decision

Judging by the latest Soviet analyses and statements, a decision has already been made in the Kremlin on what countermeasures it will undertake if the United States perseveres with its plans of creating an antimissile system with elements of space deployment. One of these statements runs as follows: "The USSR will ignore the U.S. space war program." This is immediately followed by a scientific and military explanation which says that Soviet technology choice is cheaper and more realistic, and that a start can be made right away with its implementation at the attained level of military technology

The U.S. program is said to be "a road to uncertainty." It is claimed that it has been scrutinized by Pentagon experts since 1950 and that Professor Rogers, [not further identified] who is now in Boston, proclaimed it to be unrealistic. However, the trouble is that Moscow will not be able to afford to sit idly by, and that, in parallel with the U.S. space system research, it will have to begin strengthening and diversifying its ground strategic nuclear arsenal. This means that a new arms race can start and will continue for several decades unless, through a technical hitch or human error, a war starts beforehand.

All scientific and military calculations in Moscow so far have proclaimed Reagan's "star wars" the biggest "trick of our century" because since 1972 there have been no new fundamental discoveries in the sphere of space technology that "would change the reality of our nuclear time." Recently this point was reiterated several times here both officially and unofficially. Unconcealed pleasure was expressed that "means of destruction had been discovered for star wars." It was also noted that any arms race entered into by the opponent will be "neutralized by appropriate efficient countermeasures."

One has the impression that the totality of the position of the two superpowers has been studied here for a long time and put through a computer with the conclusion that there is a balance between them not only as regards the weaponry but also as regards the area of scientific and technological military and economic potential for the creation of all weapons. The creation of the so-called cluster system of missile warheads has been taken as the latest argument supporting this belief. These missiles have different directions of flight. The Americans maintained that "the Russians will not be able to master their technology for 15 to 20 years" whereas they needed only a few years to achieve it. It is believed in this respect that the Soviet military technology is in fact a step ahead of the United States because it already has (?the ability) to place on the missile "a cluster" of 28 warheads. However it is claimed that the USSR is not taking advantage of this because it respects the provisions of the agreement on antimissile defense signed by the superpowers in 1972.

Why Then the Fear?

It seems that Soviet research has shown that the future U.S. "space umbrella" is not only expensive but also vulnerable and inefficient and that it cannot provide a basis for protection against opponents' missiles. Even if it is established under the most favorable conditions it could "decapitate" up to 70 percent of most of the strategic missiles launched either from the ground, sea, or the air. The remaining 30 percent, or even 5 percent, depending on the available ground missile arsenal, is sufficient to "turn the United States into a nuclear mushroom."

By listening to the "star wars" scientific analyses it transpires that the United States has embarked on "an unknown adventure" which should not instill fear in the opposing side. However, judging by Soviet discoveries, the possibility of space being filled with "first strike" weapons is as realistic as this antimissile defense is "unrealistic" because regardless of the fact that the Soviets have opted to remain on the ground, "the war for space" will begin and the arms race will be of marathon duration or dead because it will not be possible to violate the balance.

There remains, therefore, the economic dimension of this "dangerous adventure," but it is said that the United States "will not economically destroy" the USSR although it is admitted that the cost of the new strategic and other weapons will be enormous.

BRIEFS

ANTENNA AGREEMENT WITH U.S., CANADA -- Skopje, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Experts from the Tito Engineering Works in Skopje will soon start assembling a parabolical satellite antenna in the Skopje 13 November housing settlement for the reception of television programs via the Soviet "Gorizont" and the West European "ESC-1" satellites located above the equator. The parabolical antenna for the reception of satellite television programs was recently tested in U.S. and Canadian institutes. The value of the antenna, completely planned and developed in the Tito Engineering Works Development Institute, is proved by the fact that the factory has signed a 5-year agreement for the delivery of antennas to the United States and Canada. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 8 Jun 85]